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Letter dated 21 August 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, presenting its position on the recommendations contained in the fifteenth report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004) (see S/2014/41), which was submitted to the Committee in accordance with paragraph (a) of annex I to resolution 2083 (2012).

I should be grateful if the attached report could be brought to the attention of the Council members and issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gary **Quinlan**
Chair
Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities

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Recommendations contained in the fifteenth report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team: position of the Committee

I. Introduction

1. On 26 December 2013, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team submitted its fifteenth report to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities (S/2014/41). The Committee would like to express its gratitude to the Monitoring Team for the exemplary work undertaken in the fulfilment of its mandate.

2. Since December 2005, the Committee has established the practice of responding to each of the reports submitted to it by the Monitoring Team and bringing to the attention of the Security Council the Committee's position on the recommendations contained in these reports. The paragraphs mentioned in this document are the same as the paragraphs of the fifteenth report submitted by the Monitoring Team.

II. Travel ban

Value of biometric information on listed individuals

3. In paragraph 42, the Team observed that a number of individuals included on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List had been the subject of judicial and extradition procedures, according to information provided in their list entries, and that, consequently, it was likely that relevant Member States held biometric data (such as photographs or fingerprints) for those individuals. Given that increasing the use of biometric data of listed individuals would strengthen implementation of the travel ban, the Team recommended that the Committee request Member States to submit any biometric data of listed individuals for inclusion in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)-United Nations Security Council Special Notices in accordance with their national legislation.

4. The Committee has taken up this recommendation. Its Chair has written to those Member States identified by the Team as potentially holding such biometric data on listed individuals and requested that they submit such data, in accordance with their national legislation, for inclusion in the confidential version of the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. Noting that other committees have similar agreements with INTERPOL relating to the Special Notices, the Chair has also written to the Chairs of those committees on that recommendation. Where applicable, these Chairs have taken the same action.

III. Arms embargo

Improvised explosive devices

5. In paragraph 47, the Team recommended that the Committee encourage Member States to apply the term "arms and related materiel of all types" under the Al-Qaida arms embargo to all types of explosives, whether military, civilian or

improvised explosives and to raw materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices or unconventional weapons, including but not limited to chemical components, detonating cord, fertilizers and poisons.

6. That recommendation has since become moot with the adoption, on 17 June 2014, of resolution 2161 (2014), in which the Security Council decided that Member States, in order to prevent Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it from obtaining, handling, storing, using or seeking access to all types of explosives, whether military, civilian or improvised explosives, as well as to raw materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices or unconventional weapons, including but not limited to chemical components, detonating cord or poisons, should undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and storage of such materials, including through the issuance of good practices, and encouraged Member States to share information, establish partnerships and develop national strategies and capabilities to counter improvised explosive devices.